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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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F. CHAU & ASSOCIATES, LLC 130 WOODBURY ROAD WOODBURY, NY 11797			SHELTON, BRIAN K	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2611	

DATE MAILED: 11/18/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/698,915

Applicant(s)

TRANCHINA, JAMES R.

Examiner

Brian Shelton

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 October 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 October 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Action is in response to the Application filed October 27, 2000.
2. The Application has been examined. **Original claims 1-29** are pending. The rejections cited are as stated below:

Claim Objections

3. **Claim 8** is objected to because of the following informalities: In claim 8, at lines 1-2, the claim recites dependency to claim 6 and recites the element "said browser." However, neither claim 6, nor claim 1, from which claim 6 depends, introduced a "browser." It appears that Applicant intended claim 8 to depend from claim 7, which recites a "web browser." Accordingly, in order to advance prosecution on the merits, the Examiner is interpreting claim 8 to depend from claim 7, rather than claim 6, as stated. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

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5. **Claims 1-3, 11, 14-16, 19, 21-22 and 24-25** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Tuccinardi et al. (Tuccinardi), U.S. Patent No. 6,522,368.

Regarding **claim 1**, Tuccinardi discloses a console for a vehicle (Fig.1), comprising:

- a) an assembly housing adapted to mount against an interior surface of the vehicle (Fig. 5, video display **10** in conjunction with vehicle mounting assembly; col. 2, lines 30-41; col. 2, line 54 – col. 3, line 44, describing mounting assembly);
- b) a wireless receiver, houseable in said assembly, adapted to receive wireless signals from at least one input source (col. 2, lines 34-37, where video display **10** of Fig. 1 comprises multi-channel wireless receiver; see col. 5, lines 1-10, describing multi-channel receiver capable of receiving separate input signals from at least four sources); and
- c) a display device (Fig. 1, screen **20** of video display **10**), houseable in said assembly and operatively coupled to said wireless receiver, adapted to reproduce wireless signals (col. 2, lines 30-37).

As for **claim 2**, Tuccinardi discloses the wireless signals are radio frequency signals (col. 4, lines 56-67).

As for **claim 3**, Tuccinardi discloses said at least one input source includes circuitry for producing video signals and is at least one of a digital video disk player, and said at least one input source comprises a wireless transmitter (Fig. 8, Remote Transmitter 130) for transmitting the wireless signals (col. 4, line 56 – col. 5, line 10).

As for **claim 11**, Tuccinardi discloses signal processing facilities adapted to perform at least one of signal processing and signal conversion, with respect to the wireless signal (col. 4, line 56 – col. 5, line 10, where receiving a wireless signal from a audio/video source device, such as a DVD player, and subsequently providing audio/visual output at the receiving device inherently discloses signal processing and signal conversion to convert and process the signal for output on the display device).

As for **claim 14**, Tuccinardi discloses a wireless transmitter (see col. 2, lines 34-37 and discussion above relative to claim 1, inherently disclosing a wireless transmitter to transmit data to the disclosed wireless receiver).

As for **claim 15**, Tuccinardi discloses said display device is mounted in said console in one of a non-fixed configuration (col. 5, lines 20-44, wherein the display is removable from the mounting assembly).

As for **claim 16**, Tuccinardi discloses said display device employs a liquid crystal display (LCD) (col. 2, lines 45-49).

As for **claim 19**, Tuccinardi discloses said wireless receiver is disposed within said display device (col. 2, lines 34-37).

As for **claim 21**, Tuccinardi discloses the wireless signals comprise at least one of audio and video (audio/video input signals, col. 5, lines 5-10).

As for **claim 22**, Tuccinardi discloses the wireless receiver comprises an antenna (see Fig. 8, disclosing remote transmitter **130** comprising an antenna. A receiving device, such as display **10** and associated wireless receiver, which receives wireless signals transmitted from a source device utilizing an antenna, inherently discloses an antenna to receive the wireless signal propagating from the source device; see col. 4, lines 56-67).

As for **claim 23**, Tuccinardi is relied upon as discussed relative to claim 3. Tuccinardi discloses said wireless transmitter comprises an antenna (Fig. 8, where remote transmitter **130** comprises an antenna; see col. 4, lines 56-67).

As for **claim 24**, Tuccinardi discloses said assembly housing is adapted to mount against one of an overhead surface of the vehicle and a roof of the vehicle (col. 3, line 45 – col. 4, line 24).

Regarding **claim 25**, Tuccinardi discloses a console (Fig.1) for a vehicle, comprising:

- a) an assembly housing adapted to mount against an interior surface of the vehicle (Fig. 5, video display **10** in conjunction with vehicle mounting assembly; col. 2, lines 30-41; col. 2, line 54 – col. 3, line 44, describing mounting assembly); and
- b) a display device (Fig. 1, screen **20** of video display **10**), houseable in said assembly, adapted to reproduce wireless signals, said display device comprising a wireless receiver (col. 2, lines 30-37), disposed in said display device, adapted to receive the wireless signals from at least one input source (col. 2, lines 34-37, where video display **10** of Fig. 1 comprises multi-channel wireless receiver; see col. 5, lines 1-10, describing multi-channel receiver capable of receiving separate input signals from at least four sources).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. **Claim 6** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Tuccinardi et al. (Tuccinardi), U.S. Patent No. 6,522,368 in view of Beckert et al.

(Beckert), U.S. Patent No. 6,202,008.

As for **claim 6**, Tuccinardi fails to disclose the console comprising a processor adapted to execute applications associated with said console and an operating system adapted to manage applications associated with the console, as claimed.

However, Beckert, in an analogous art, teaches a computer installed in a vehicle wherein a processor is incorporated to execute applications associated with the computer, and where the console includes an operating system adapted to manage the applications executing on the console (Fig. 1; col. 3, lines 35-62) for the benefit of providing a general purpose computing platform conveniently mounted in a vehicle with support for multiple different applications provided by software vendors (see col. 2, lines 7-18).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the console of Tuccinardi to incorporate a processor adapted to execute applications associated with said console and an operating system adapted to manage the applications associated with said console, as taught by Beckert, for the benefit of providing a general

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purpose computing platform conveniently mounted in a vehicle with support for multiple different applications provided by software vendors in a local video distribution system.

8. **Claims 4 and 9** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tuccinardi et al. (Tuccinardi), U.S. Patent No. 6,522,368 in view of Beckert et al. (Beckert), U.S. Patent No. 6,202,008, further in view of Lazzarotto et al. (Lazzarotto), U.S. Patent No. 6,782,245.

As for **claim 4**, Tuccinardi fails to disclose a wireless joystick, detachable from said console, as claimed.

However, Beckert, in an analogous art, teaches a vehicle computer system including a joystick input device (col. 5, lines 6-21; USB joystick I/O device, see col. 5, lines 34-46) for the benefit of an enhanced vehicle information system providing multimedia entertainment and traditional computer functionality with an input device to allow for user interaction with the system.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the console of Tuccinardi to incorporate a joystick, as taught by Beckert, for the benefit of an enhanced vehicle information system providing multimedia entertainment and traditional computer functionality with an input device to allow for user interaction with the system in a local video distribution system.

The combination of Tuccinardi in view of Beckert fails to disclose the joystick comprising a wireless joystick detachable from said console, as claimed.

However, Lazzarotto, in an analogous art, teaches a wireless joystick (col. 4, lines 45-65; col. 5, line 66 – col. 27, describing communication from wireless device, such as a joystick, to the front end connected to a USB port of the computer). The use of wireless input devices provides the typical and well-known benefit of eliminating hard-wired connections between a peripheral and the computer to enhance a user's ability to interact with the computer without being encumbered by a physical connection.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the joystick of Tuccinardi in view of Beckert to incorporate a wireless joystick, as taught by Lazzarotto, for the benefit of eliminating hard-wired connections between a peripheral and the computer to enhance a user's ability to interact with the computer without being encumbered by a physical connection.

The combination of Tuccinardi in view of Beckert, further in view of Lazzarotto fails to disclose the wireless joystick being detachable from said console, as claimed.

Official Notice is taken that both the concept and advantages of providing vehicle consoles with detachable controllers (i.e., wireless joysticks) are well known and expected in the art. Consoles with detachable controllers are notoriously well known in vehicles, wherein devices utilized with the console are

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attached to the console when not in use and are further detachable, so that a passenger may utilize the device and return the device to the console for storage to prevent loss or damage to the device. For example, seat back consoles in airplanes have detachable phones that a passenger detaches from the console when use is desired. Also, seat back consoles that provide in-flight entertainment capability incorporate detachable controller devices (such as a joystick or keyboard) to select programming and interact with entertainment options.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the console of Tuccinardi in view of Beckert, further in view of Lazzarotto to incorporate the wireless joystick is detachable from said console because it is notoriously well known in the design of consoles for use in vehicles to design the console such that devices utilized with the console are attached to the console when not in use and are further detachable, so that a passenger may utilize the device and return the device to the console for storage to prevent loss or damage to the device.

As for **claim 9**, Tuccinardi fails to disclose at least one of a wireless keyboard and a wireless mouse, said wireless keyboard and said wireless mouse being detachable from said console, as claimed.

However, Beckert, in an analogous art, teaches a vehicle computer system including mouse and keyboard input devices (col. 5, lines 6-21; USB

keyboard and mouse I/O devices, see col. 5, lines 34-46) for the benefit of an enhanced vehicle information system providing multimedia entertainment and traditional computer functionality with an input device to allow for user interaction with the system.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the console of Tuccinardi to incorporate at least one of a mouse and keyboard, as taught by Beckert, for the benefit of an enhanced vehicle information system providing multimedia entertainment and traditional computer functionality with an input device to allow for user interaction with the system in a local video distribution system..

The combination of Tuccinardi in view of Beckert fails to disclose the at least one of mouse and keyboard comprising a wireless mouse and wireless keyboard detachable from said console, as claimed.

However, Lazzarotto, in an analogous art, teaches wireless mice and keyboards for the benefit of (col. 4, lines 45-65; col. 5, line 66 – col. 27, describing communication from wireless device, such as a keyboard or mouse, to the front end connected to a USB port of the computer). The use of wireless input devices provides the typical and well-known benefit of eliminating hard-wired connections between a peripheral and the computer to enhance a user's ability to interact with the computer without being encumbered by a physical connection.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the mouse and keyboard of Tuccinardi in view of Beckert to incorporate a wireless mouse and keyboard, as taught by Lazzarotto, for the benefit of eliminating hard-wired connections between a peripheral and the computer to enhance a user's ability to interact with the computer without being encumbered by a physical connection.

The combination of Tuccinardi in view of Beckert, further in view of Lazzarotto fails to disclose the at least one of a wireless mouse and keyboard being detachable from said console, as claimed.

Official Notice is taken that both the concept and advantages of providing vehicle consoles with detachable controllers (i.e., wireless mice and keyboards) are well known and expected in the art. Consoles with detachable controllers are notoriously well known in vehicles, wherein devices utilized with the console are attached to the console when not in use and are further detachable, so that a passenger may utilize the device and return the device to the console for storage to prevent loss or damage to the device. For example, seat back consoles in airplanes have detachable phones that a passenger detaches from the console when use is desired. Also, seat back consoles that provide in-flight entertainment capability incorporate detachable controller devices (such as a joystick or keyboard) to select programming and interact with entertainment options.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the console of Tuccinardi in view of Beckert, further in view of Lazzarotto to incorporate the at least one of said wireless mouse and wireless keyboard is detachable from said console because it is notoriously well known in the design of consoles for use in vehicles to design the console such that devices utilized with the console are attached to the console when not in use and are further detachable, so that a passenger may utilize the device and return the device to the console for storage to prevent loss or damage to the device.

9. **Claim 5** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tuccinardi et al. (Tuccinardi), U.S. Patent No. 6,522,368 in view of Holloway et al. (Holloway), U.S. Patent No. 6,256,317.

As for **claim 5**, the disclosure of Tuccinardi is relied upon as discussed above relative to claim 1. Although Tuccinardi discloses a multi-channel receiver capable of receiving data from multiple receivers (Tuccinardi at col. 5, lines 1-10), Tuccinardi fails to specifically disclose the wireless signals being transmitted through one of a packet-switched network and a circuit-switched network, as claimed.

However, Holloway, in an analogous art, teaches a packet-switched network wherein wireless signals are utilized to transmit data between stations

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(Fig. 1; col. 4, lines 12-44; see Fig. 4 and col. 6, line 66 – col. 7, line 6) for the benefit of providing a multiple access network with improved performance, collision resolution, and multiple priority levels of access (see col. 4, lines 12-21).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the wireless network of Tuccinardi to incorporate the wireless signals are transmitted through a packet-switched wireless network, as taught by Holloway, for the benefit of providing a multiple access network with improved performance, collision resolution, and multiple priority levels of access in a local video distribution system.

10. **Claims 7-8, 10, 12, 18 and 26-29** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tuccinardi et al. (Tuccinardi), U.S. Patent No. 6,522,368 in view of Treyz et al. (Treyz), U.S. Patent No. 6,526,335.

As for **claim 7**, Tuccinardi fails to disclose a web browser adapted to interact with one of the internet and world wide web.

However, Treyz, in an analogous art, teaches an automobile personal computer including a web browser (Fig. 69, Automobile Personal Computer Browser and Interface Application 820) for interaction with internet content, including world wide web pages (Fig. 1, Automobile Personal Computer 14, col. 10, lines 22-25; col. 58, lines 11-46) for the benefit of providing users of an

information display system with access to internet content appropriately formatted for vehicle display screens (see col. 58, lines 24-26).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify console of Tuccinardi to incorporate a web browser adapted to interact with one of the internet and the world wide web, as taught by Treyz, for the benefit of providing users of a information display system with access to internet content appropriately formatted for vehicle display screens in a local video distribution system.

As for **claim 8**, the teachings of Tuccinardi in view of Treyz are relied upon as discussed above relative to claim 7. Treyz further discloses utilizing wireless application protocol to access the World Wide Web (col. 58, lines 42-46).

Official Notice is taken that both the concept and advantages of Wireless Application Protocol in World Wide Web access via a browser are well known and expected in the art. The use of wireless application protocol, or WAP, to perform browser communications from a client device provides the typical and well-known benefit of providing a dedicated point-to-point session for enhanced transaction security between the client device and the web resource.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the browser access of Tuccinardi in view of Treyz to incorporate accessing the World Wide Web using wireless application protocol (WAP), as further taught by Treyz, for the benefit of providing

a dedicated point-to-point session for enhanced transaction security between the client device and the web resource in an internet communication system.

As for **claim 10**, the disclosure of Tuccinardi is relied upon as discussed above relative to claim 1. Tuccinardi fails to disclose a voice recognition system adapted to control said console and functions associated therewith, as claimed.

However, Treyz, in an analogous art, teaches a voice recognition system for controlling a vehicle computer and associated functions (col. 19, line 55 – col. 20, line 12). Incorporating voice recognition systems to control functions of a device has the typical and well-known benefit of allowing a user to control a device verbally without necessitating manual interaction with an input device.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the console of Tuccinardi to incorporate a voice recognition system adapted to control said console and functions associated therewith, as taught by Treyz, for the benefit of allowing a user to control a device verbally without necessitating manual interaction with an input device in a vehicle information system.

As for **claim 12**, the disclosure of Tuccinardia is relied upon as discussed above relative to claim 11. Tuccinardi fails to disclose a text-to-speech system, as claimed.

However, Treyz, in an analogous art, teaches a vehicle computer system including a text-to-speech system (col. 20, lines 13-23) for the benefit of providing textual information, such as email, to a user without requiring the user to be distracted by reading a display.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the console of Tuccinardi to incorporate a text-to-speech system, as taught by Treyz, for the benefit of providing textual information to a user without requiring the user to be distracted by reading a display.

As for **claim 18**, the disclosure of Tuccinardi is relied upon as discussed above relative to claim 16. Tuccinardi fails to disclose the display device employing touch screen technology, as claimed.

However, Treyz, in an analogous art, teaches a vehicle computer with a display device with touch sensitive input capability (Fig. 3, interactive display 96 with touch screen capability; col. 13, lines 38-57). Touch sensitive input capable LCD displays offer the typical and well-known benefit of utilizing the surface of a display screen to present and accept input selections without requiring separate input devices.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the display device of Tuccinardi to incorporate said display device employs touch screen technology, as taught by

Treyz, for the benefit of utilizing the surface of a display screen to present and accept input selection without requiring separate input devices in a vehicle information system.

Regarding **claim 26**, Tuccinardi discloses a console for a vehicle (Fig.1), comprising:

- a) an assembly housing adapted to mount against an interior surface of the vehicle (Fig. 5, video display **10** in conjunction with vehicle mounting assembly; col. 2, lines 30-41; col. 2, line 54 – col. 3, line 44, describing mounting assembly); and
- b) a display device Fig. 1, screen **20** of video display **10**), houseable in said assembly, adapted to reproduce wireless signals (col. 2, lines 30-37).
- c) a wireless receiver, operatively coupled to said display device, adapted to receive wireless signals from at least one input source (col. 2, lines 34-37, where video display **10** of Fig. 1 comprises multi-channel wireless receiver; see col. 5, lines 1-10, describing multi-channel receiver capable of receiving separate input signals from at least four sources).

Although Tuccinardi discloses a wireless receiver, Tuccinardi fails to disclose a wireless transceiver, operatively coupled to said display device, adapted to send and receive the wireless signals from at least one input source.

However, Treyz in an analogous art, teaches a wireless transceiver (Fig. **13**, Wireless Communications Circuitry **306**), operatively coupled to an

automobile personal computer system which includes a display, adapted to send and receive wireless signals from at least one input source (Fig. 13, Wireless Link 308 communicating with devices 298; col. 19, lines 13-32 and col. 19, lines 40-45) for the benefit of providing bi-directional transfer of data to and from devices in an automobile information system (see col. 41-45).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the wireless receiver of Tuccinardi to incorporate a wireless transceiver, operatively coupled to said display device, adapted to send and receive the wireless signals from at least one input source, as taught by Treyz, for the benefit of providing bi-directional transfer of data to and from devices in an automobile information system.

Regarding **claim 27**, Tuccinardi discloses a console for a vehicle (Fig.1), comprising:

- a) an assembly housing adapted to mount against an interior surface of the vehicle Fig. 5, video display 10 in conjunction with vehicle mounting assembly; col. 2, lines 30-41; col. 2, line 54 – col. 3, line 44, describing mounting assembly);
- b) a wireless receiver, houseable in said assembly, adapted to receive wireless signals from at least one video input source (col. 2, lines 34-37, where video display 10 of Fig. 1 comprises multi-channel wireless

receiver; see col. 5, lines 1-10, describing multi-channel receiver capable of receiving separate input signals from at least four sources);

- c) a display device (Fig. 1, screen 20 of video display 10), houseable in said assembly and operatively coupled to said wireless receiver, adapted to reproduce the wireless signals (col. 2, lines 30-37); and
- d) a wireless transmitter (Fig. 8, Remote Transmitter 130; col. 4, lines 56-67).

Although Tuccinardi discloses a wireless transmitter, Tuccinardi fails to disclose the wireless transmitter adapted to transmit wireless control signal to the wireless receiver, the wireless control signal for configuring at least one of controls and applications on the display device, as claimed.

However, Treyz, in an analogous art, teaches a wireless in-car remote control (i.e., wireless transmitter) which transmits wireless control signals to a wireless receiver in an automobile computer system, wherein the wireless control signals are utilized to configure control settings, such as tuning to radio stations, changing volume, or changing computer settings (Fig. 18, col. 19, line 46-50 and col. 23, line 66 – col. 24, line 6). Utilizing a wireless transmitter, such as a wireless remote control, to transmit control signals to configure an automobile system, provides the typical and well known benefit of enhanced device operation by allowing occupants of a vehicle to control various functions of the device without requiring the occupants to physical interact with the device itself (e.g., a passenger in a rear seat can control the device without having to touch it).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the wireless transmitter of Tuccinardi to incorporate the wireless transmitter is adapted to transmit wireless control signals to the wireless receiver, the wireless control signals for configuring control and applications on the display device, as taught by Treyz, for the benefit of enhanced device operation by allowing occupants of a vehicle to control various functions of the device without requiring the occupants to physically interact the device itself.

As for **claim 28**, the combination of Tuccinardi in view of Treyz fails to disclose said wireless transmitter is adapted to be detachable from said console as claimed.

Official Notice is taken that both the concept and advantages of providing vehicle consoles with detachable controllers (i.e., wireless transmitters) are well known and expected in the art. Consoles with detachable controllers are notoriously well known in vehicles, wherein devices utilized with the console are attached to the console when not in use and are further detachable, so that a passenger may utilize the device and return the device to the console for storage to prevent loss or damage to the device. For example, seat back consoles in airplanes have detachable phones that a passenger detaches from the console when use is desired. Also, seat back consoles that provide in-flight entertainment capability incorporate detachable controller devices (such as a

joystick or keyboard) to select programming and interact with entertainment options.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the console of Tuccinardi in view of Treyz to incorporate the wireless transmitter is detachable from said console because it is notoriously well known in the design of consoles for use in vehicles to design the console such that devices utilized with the console are attached to the console when not in use and are further detachable, so that a passenger may utilize the device and return the device to the console for storage to prevent loss or damage to the device.

The limitation of **claim 29** is encompassed by the teachings of Tuccinardi in view of Treyz, as discussed above relative to claim 27. Treyz teaches a wireless remote control (wireless transmitter) for operating an automobile personal computer system (see discussion above). A wireless remote control which outputs control signals in response to user selection of commands inherently discloses a processor and associated memory for executing and storing programs because the wireless remote is necessarily executing programs which are stored on the remote control device, which also necessarily requires a processor to execute the programs, wherein the remote control receives an input, associates the input with a corresponding command, and subsequently

generates the particular command signal to be transmitted to the receiving device.

11. **Claim 13** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tuccinardi et al. (Tuccinardi), U.S. Patent No. 6,522,368 in view of Adair et al. (Adair), U.S. Patent No. 6,424,369.

As for **claim 13**, although Tuccinardi discloses vehicle occupants sending media wirelessly from source devices for display, Tuccinardi fails to disclose a source device comprising one of a personal digital assistant (PDA), a hand held personal computer (PC), and a smart phone, as claimed.

However, Adair, in an analogous art, teaches a PDA as a source device for transmitting media to a display via a connection (Fig. 4; col. 7, lines 25-33; col. 8, lines 42-50; col. 9, lines 38 – col. 10, line 25, describing transmission of JPEG video signals from PDA 22 to remote compatible video device 60, i.e., television or computer monitor, in NTSC/PAL or VGA format) for the benefit of allowing the user of a PDA to store video images and to display the images on an external display device via a network connection (see col. 3, lines 58-65). The teaching of Adair, in combination with the disclosure of Tuccinardi, which discloses transmitting media via a wireless connection for display on the console (see discussion of claims 1 and 3, above), meets the limitation of claim 13.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the wireless media transmission of Tuccinardi to incorporate media from a personal digital assistant (PDA), as taught by Adair, for the benefit of allowing a user of a PDA to store video images and to display the images on an external display device via a network connection in a vehicle information system.

12. **Claim 17** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tuccinardi et al. (Tuccinardi), U.S. Patent No. 6,522,368 in view of Conover et al. (Conover), U.S. Patent No. 6,414,664.

As for **claim 17**, the disclosure of Tuccinardi is relied upon as discussed above relative to claim 16. Although Tuccinardi discloses a liquid crystal display, Tuccinardi fails to specifically disclose the LCD display being based upon one of active matrix technology or passive matrix technology, as claimed.

However, Conover, in an analogous art, teaches an LCD display based upon active matrix technology (col. 10, lines 35-56) for the benefit of providing excellent image quality, high speed, high contrast ratio, and superior color quality (see col. 1, lines 61-65).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the liquid crystal display of Tuccinardi to incorporate the liquid crystal display is based upon active matrix technology, as taught by Conover, for the

benefit of providing excellent image quality, high speed, high contrast ratio, and superior color quality in a video display system.

13. **Claim 20** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tuccinardi et al. (Tuccinardi), U.S. Patent No. 6,522,368.

As for **claim 20**, the disclosure of Tuccinardi is relied upon as discussed above relative to claim 1. Tuccinardi fails to disclose the wireless receiver is disposed external to said display device.

Official Notice is taken that both the concept and the advantages of disposing a component, such as a wireless receiver, externally to a second component, such as a display device, are well known and expected in the art. For instance, locating components of a system in separate physical locations provides for more efficient utilization of the physical space required for the system, particularly when minimizing the space occupied by a device is desirable, as in a video system installed in a passenger vehicle. Furthermore, separating the wireless receiver from the display unit, i.e., disposing the wireless receiver external to the display, provides the benefit of reducing the amount of space occupied by the display device, while the wireless receiver can be placed in another portion of the vehicle where unused space is available, such as under the seats, in the trunk, or in the side panels of the vehicle. Separating components of systems used in vehicles is also seen in car stereo systems,

wherein a receiver is located in the front of a vehicle, while the amplifier is disposed external to the receiver in another location, such as the trunk or under the seat.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the wireless receiver of Tuccinardi to incorporate the wireless receiver is disposed external to said display device because it is notoriously well known to locate components of a system in separate physical locations for efficient utilization of the physical space required by the system.

Conclusion

14. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Rosen, U.S. Patent No. 5,946,055 discloses a display unit including a housing for mounting in an interior region of a vehicle and a video control module for directing operation of the display (abstract; col. 2, line 63 – col. 3, line 47).

Igbinadolor, U.S. Patent No. 6,779,196 discloses a vehicular wireless audio/video record/playback unit for receiving radio and television broadcasts, and further provides for internet access by the vehicle occupants (abstract; col.4, line 50 – col. 8, line 38).

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Art Unit: 2611

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian Shelton whose telephone number is (703) 305-8714. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 7:30-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher Grant can be reached on (703) 305-4755. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Brian Shelton
Examiner
Art Unit 2611



VIVEK SRIVASTAVA
PRIMARY EXAMINER